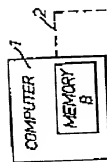


FIG. 2
PRIOR ART



TELEPHONE LINE

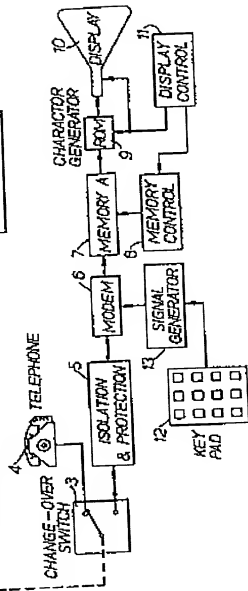


FIG. 1
PRIOR ART

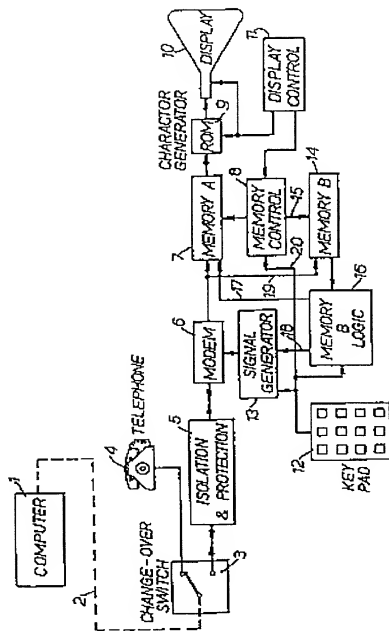


FIG. 3
PRIOR ART

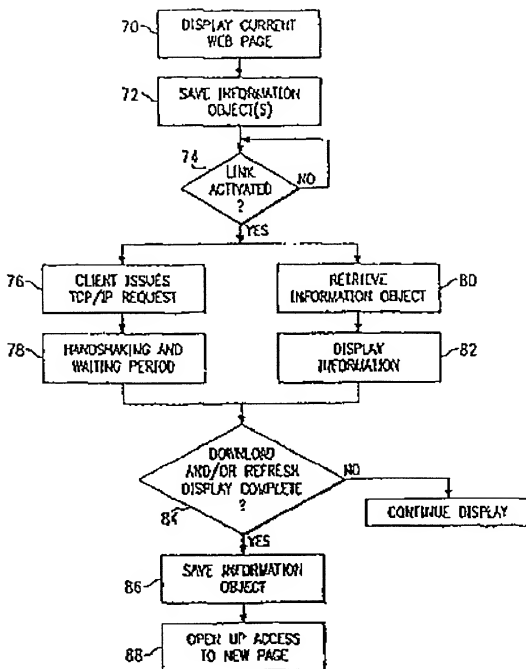


FIG. 4
PRIOR ART

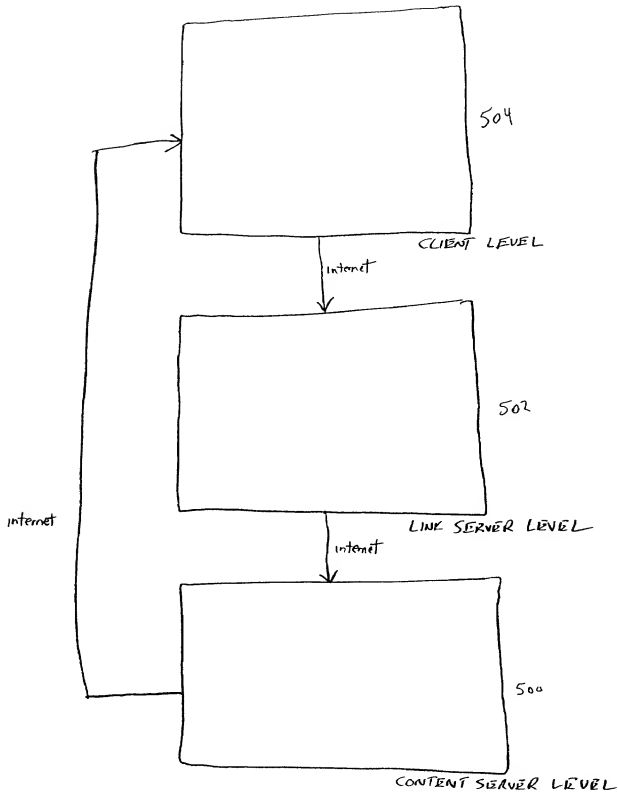
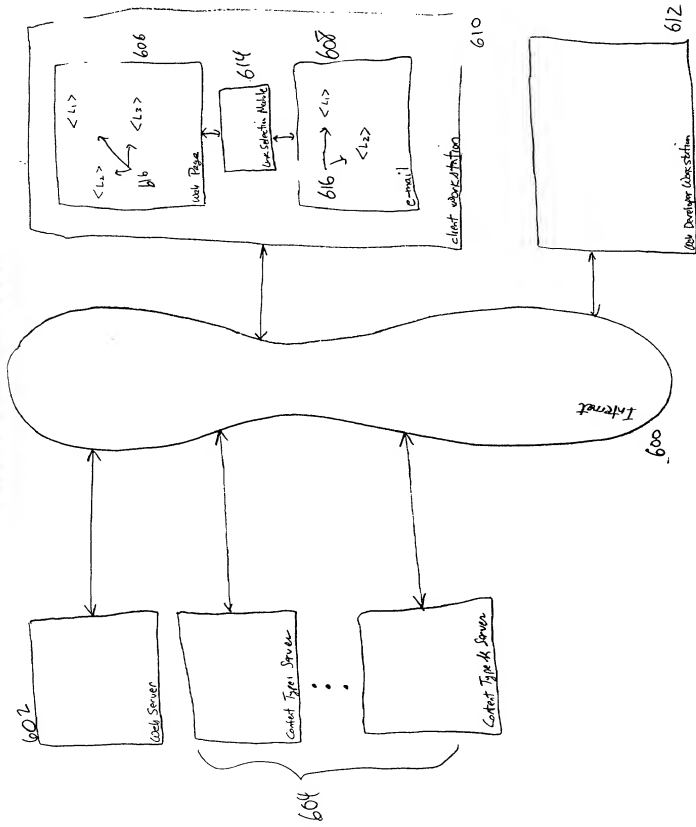
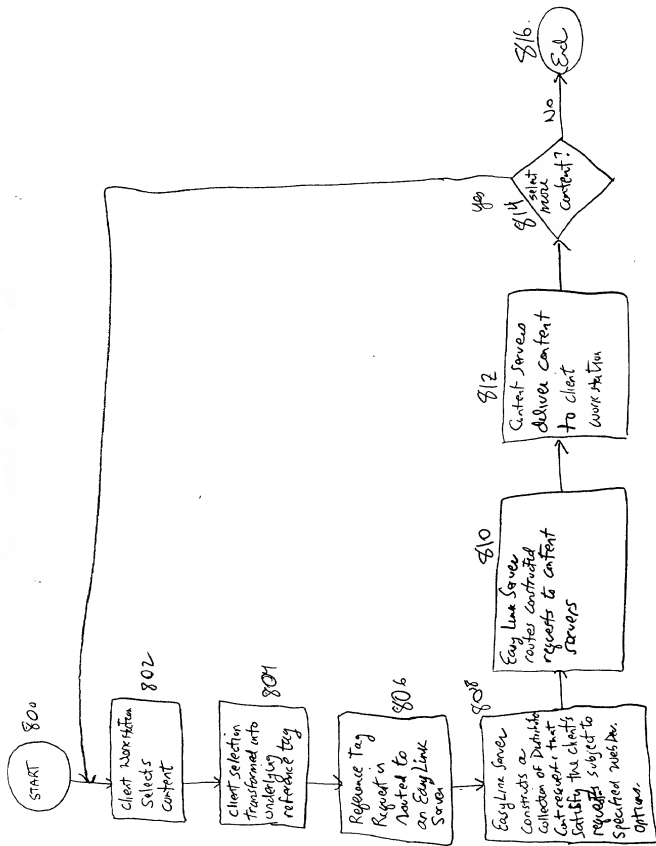


Figure 5 : Network Architecture Showing the Link Server Level



Linking Distributed Content over the Internet : Figure-6



Distributed Link Processing Figure 8.

105010-2152260

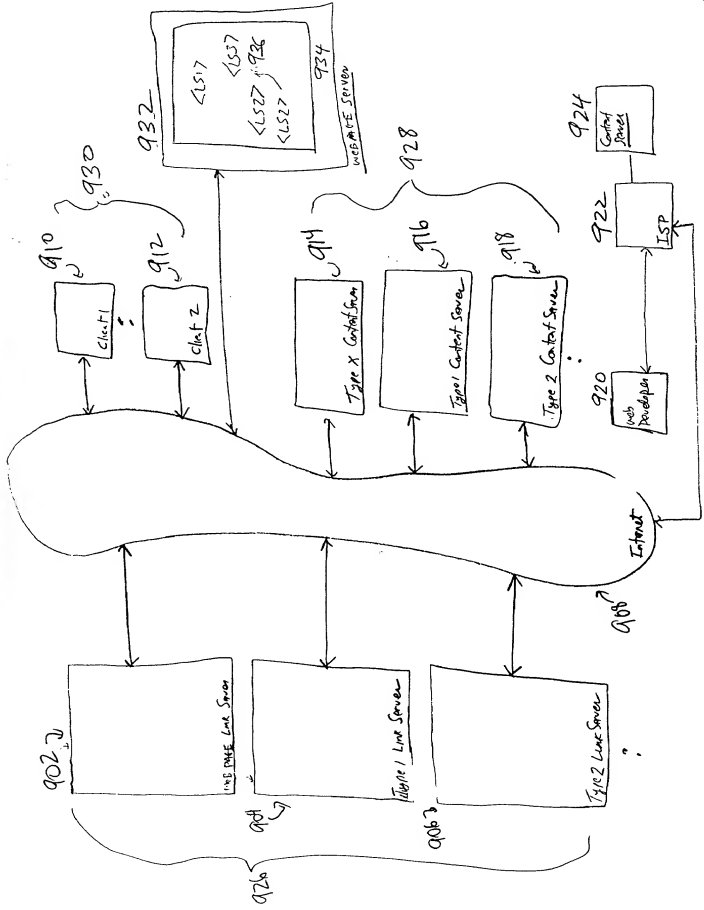


Figure 9: Distributed Information Line Processing

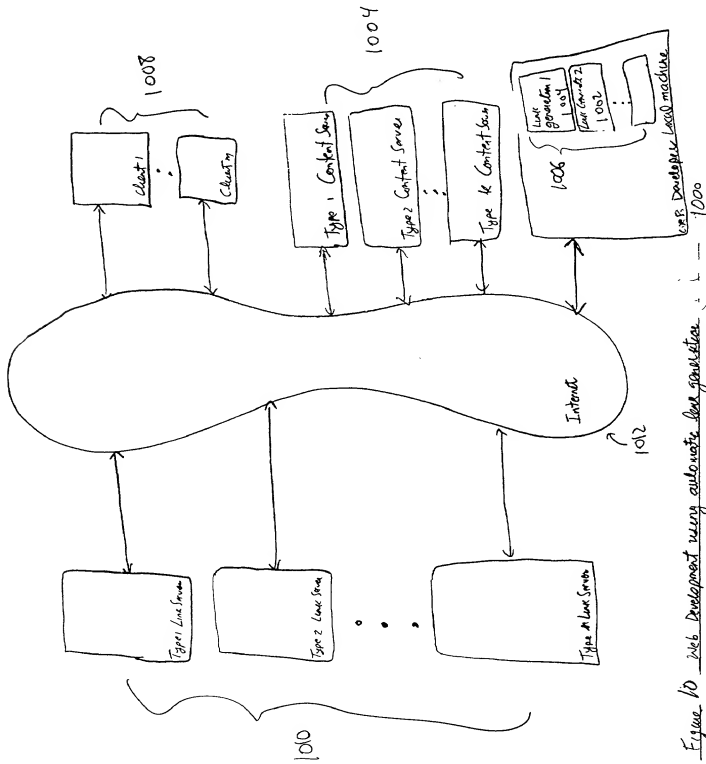


Figure 10 Web Development using automatic load generation

The diagram illustrates a network architecture with the following components and connections:

- Left Side (Servers):**
 - A group of servers labeled "Type 1 Link Server" and "Type 2 Link Server" (with an ellipsis between them). This group is associated with the number "1110" at the bottom.
 - Each of these servers contains a box labeled "Load Dist" with a number inside: "1112" for Type 1 and "1111" for Type 2.
- Center (Internet):**
 - A large, horizontal, cloud-like shape labeled "Internet" in the center.
- Right Side (Servers):**
 - A group of servers labeled "Type 1 Control Server", "Type 2 Control Server" (with an ellipsis between them), "Type 2 C.S. 1", and "Type 2 C.S. 2". This group is associated with the number "1106" at the top.
 - Below these is a box labeled "Type 2 Local Machine" containing three sub-boxes: "Link Option", "TZ Link Option", and "Tx Link Option". This box is associated with the number "1108" and the number "1107" is written next to it.
- Connections:**
 - Double-headed arrows connect each "Type 1 Link Server" and "Type 2 Link Server" to the "Internet" cloud.
 - Double-headed arrows connect each "Type 1 Control Server", "Type 2 Control Server", "Type 2 C.S. 1", and "Type 2 C.S. 2" to the "Internet" cloud.
 - A double-headed arrow connects the "Type 2 Local Machine" box to the "Internet" cloud.
 - On the far left, two small boxes labeled "Client" are connected to the "Internet" cloud by double-headed arrows.

Fig. 1. Dispersed Information Line Processing environment with option for context distribution.

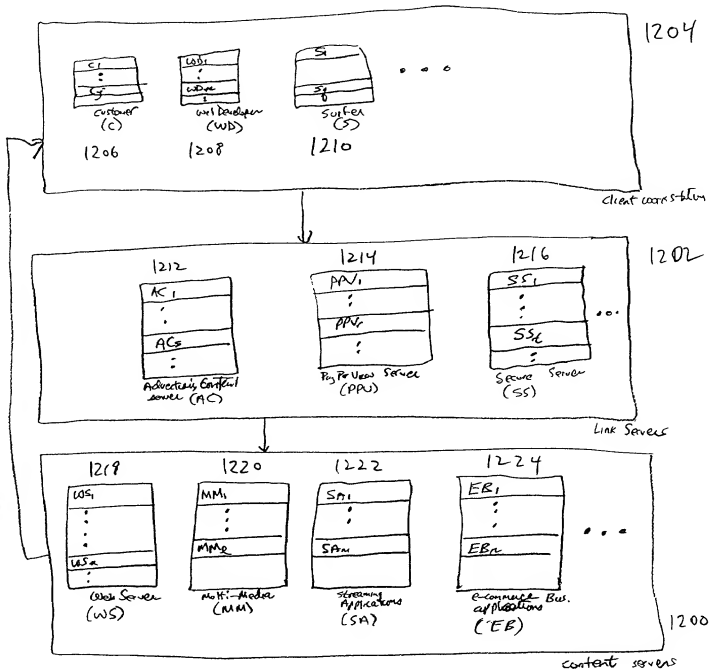
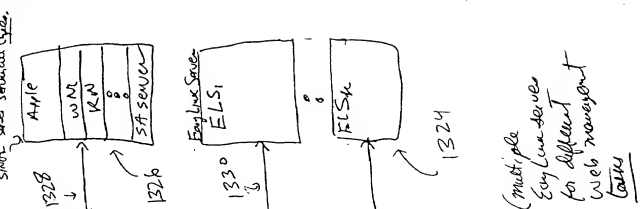


Figure 12 : Sharing Categorization of Links by Application Requirements.

Since "small" size



(multiple
Every Line server
for different
web management
tasks)

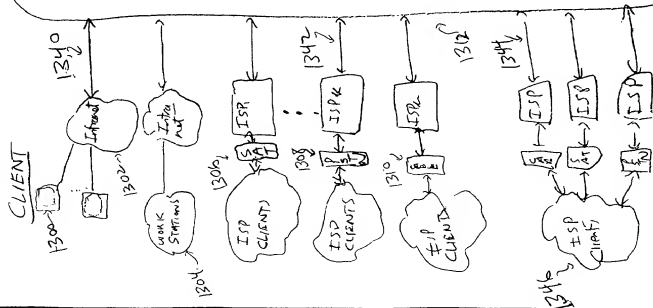
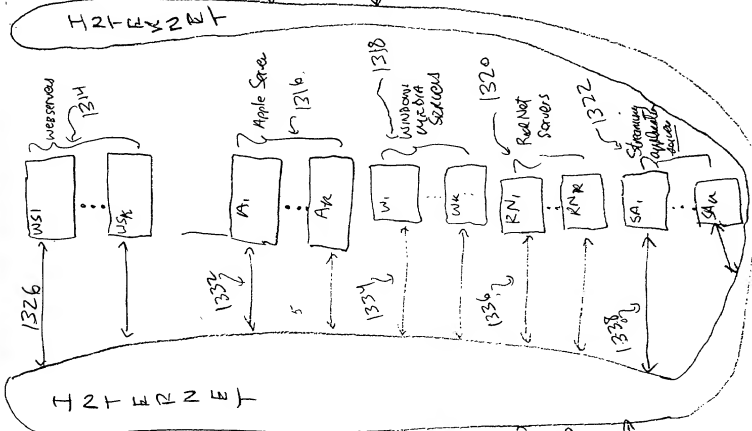
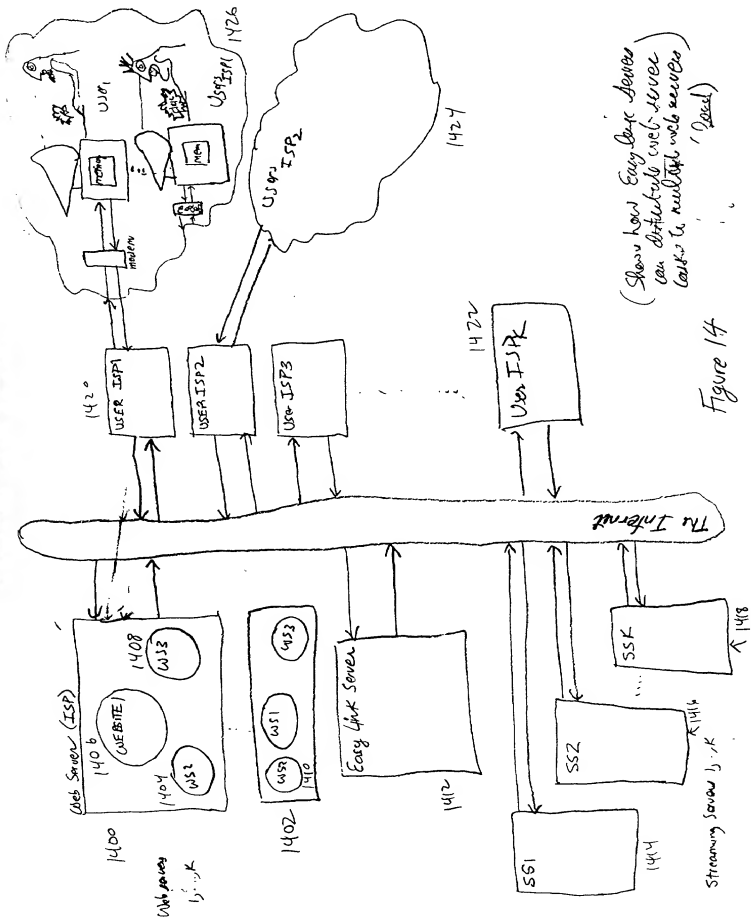


Figure 13



(Shows how Easy Link Servers
can distribute web server
load to multiple web servers
'Need')

Figure 14

MMF = My Media File

Static Configuration

15

Memory Utilization of a 2 move clip configuration without Easy Link

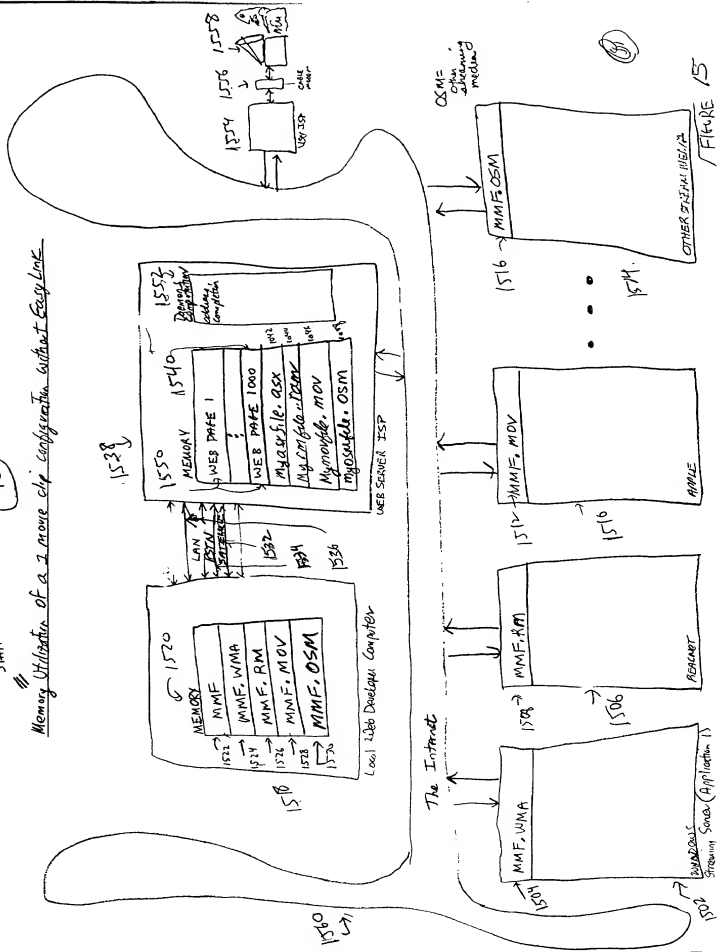


FIGURE 15

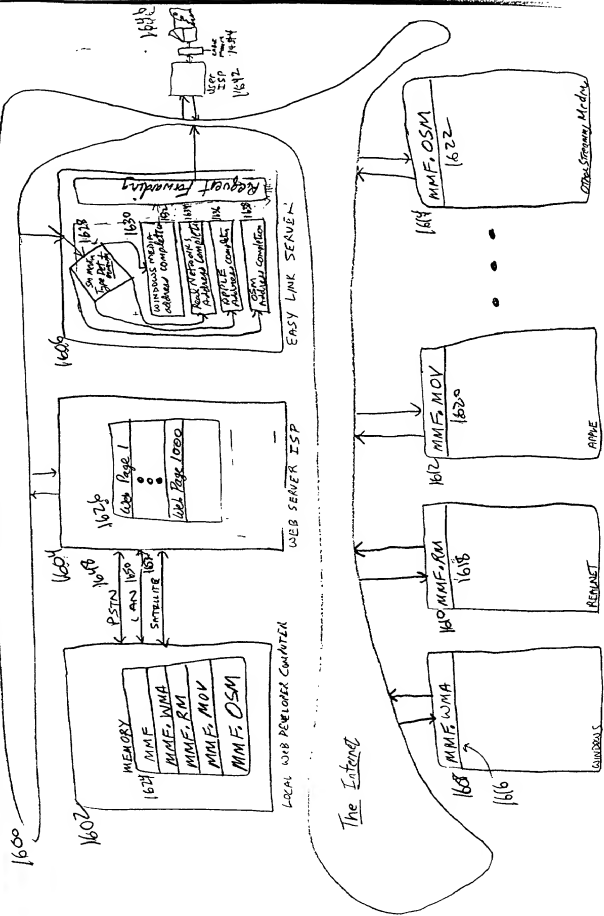


FIGURE 16

Example Easylink Process for one consumer/one type of content.

Streaming Application Consumer

Easylink Server

Streaming Application Server

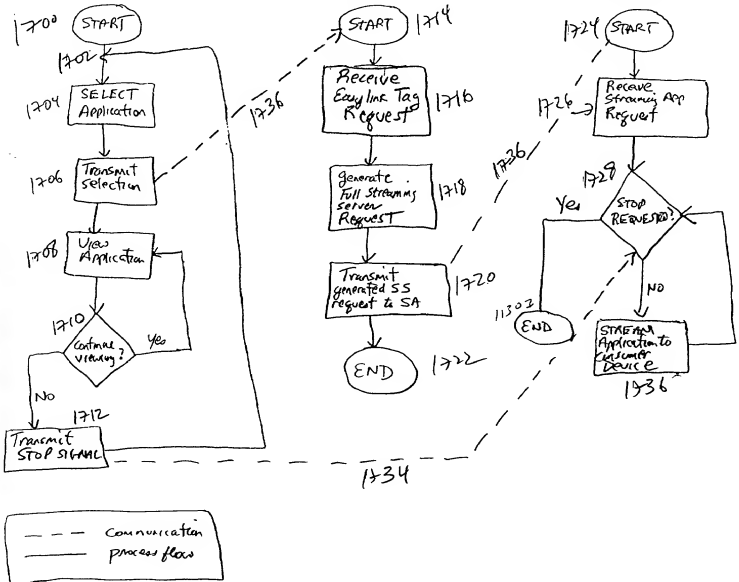


FIGURE 17

105040-2119260

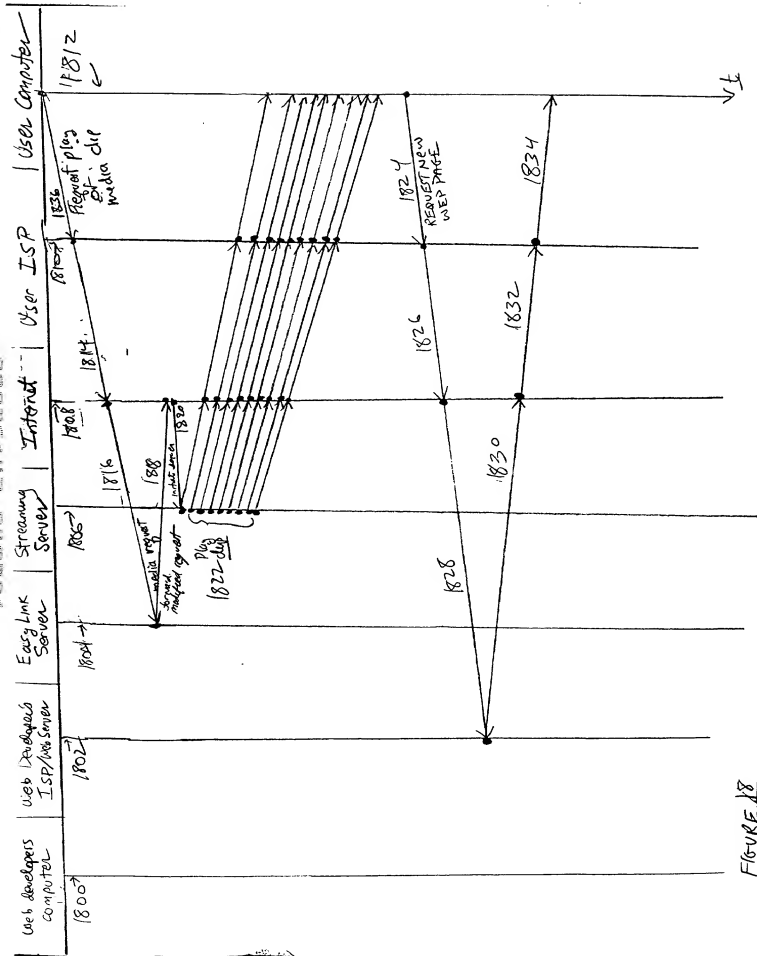


FIGURE 18

[illegible]

FIG 10A

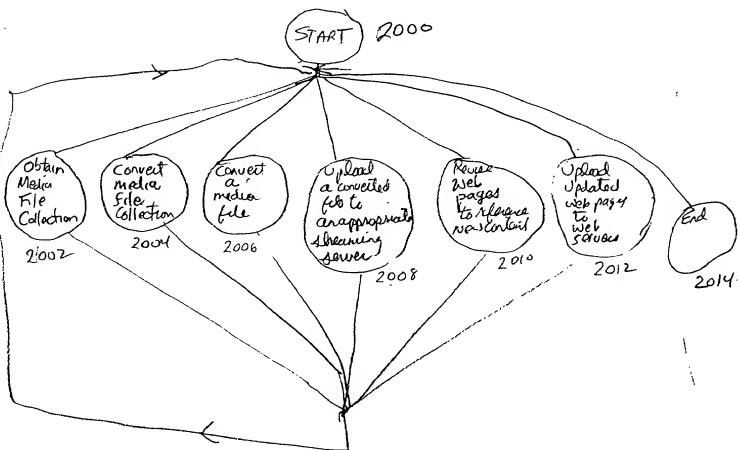
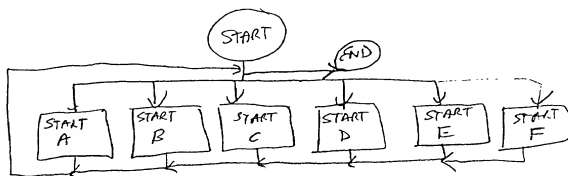
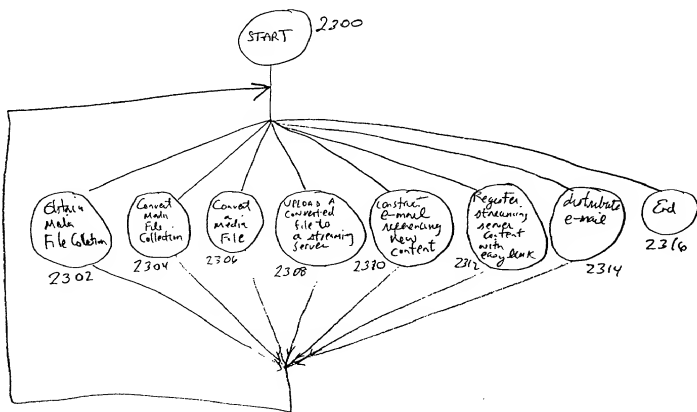
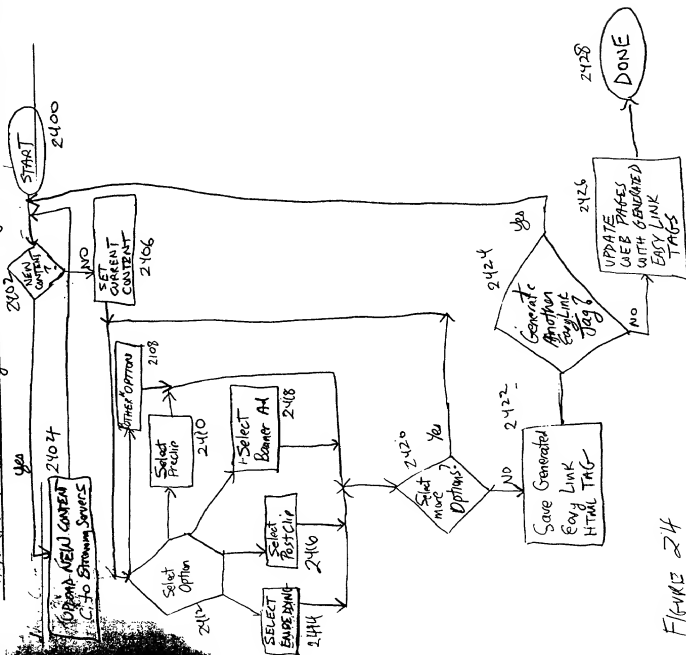


Fig 20



Example Process for e-mail distribution

Fig 23

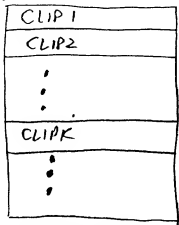


F/GVR 24

Figure 25

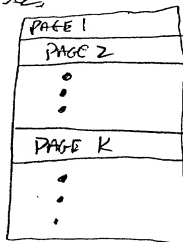
Memory Organization supporting Automatic Generation of Easy Link Tags

2500



STORAGE FOR PRE+
POST CLIPS

2502



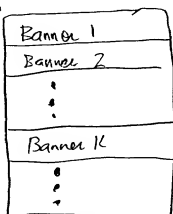
STORAGE of Pages
in which clips may be
embedded

2508



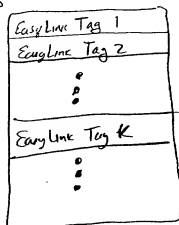
Support for
"OTHER Content"

2504



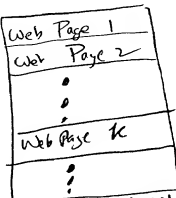
STORAGE of
BANNERS

2506



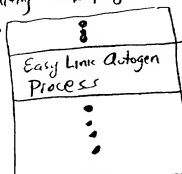
STORAGE of generated
EasyLink Tags for
Editing Web pages

2510



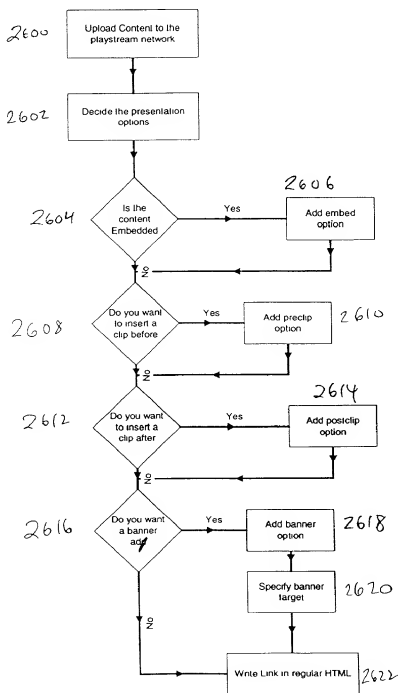
Developer's Local Web
PAGE STORAGE

2512



Process Storage

EasyLink Server Link Generation Flow Chart
options identical for all formats



EasyLink Diagram

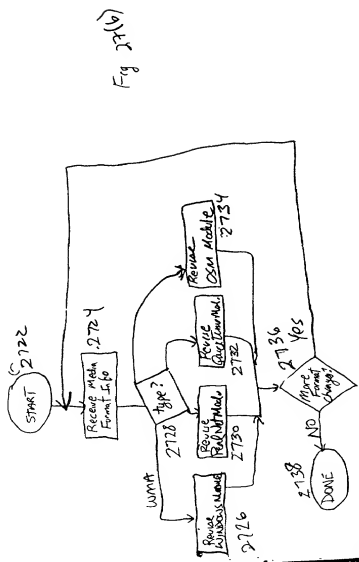
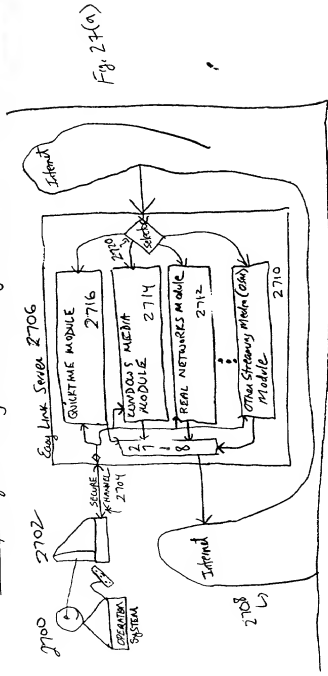
EasyLink enables the Web site developer to link Web pages (or email) to media files on streaming servers with a new level of simplicity. EasyLink does not require the user to understand the complexities in linking streaming media to their Web page (or to an email) as this application remains transparent to the end user. This includes the linking of RealNetwork's RealMedia files, Microsoft's WindowsMedia files, Apple's QuickTime files. Before EasyLink, a Web site developer had to manage three separate files to enable a media file to stream to a Web page: a) the Web Page from which the developer desires to provide the end-user with access to the media file over the Internet, b) a hidden "Simple Text" or reference file which contains the Internet address to the media file, and c) the media file. With EasyLink, the Web site developer eliminates step "b" (the reference file) and can link the Web page directly to the media file.

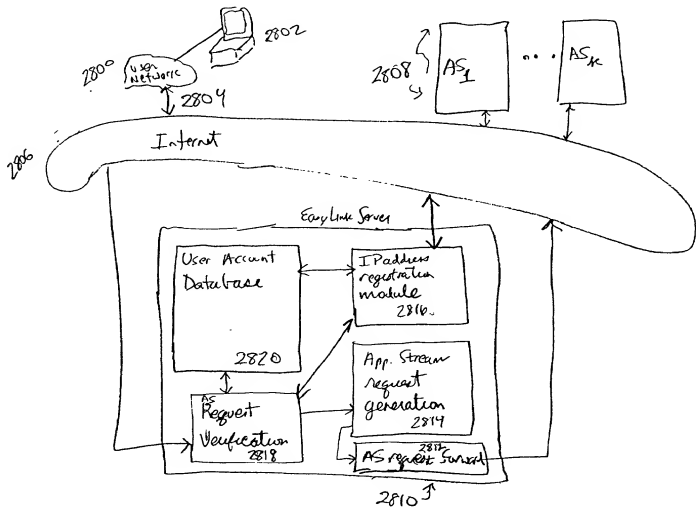
Under the current method, the Internet Service Provider (ISP) must properly configure the MIME-types on the Web server to recognize the reference file for each streaming media format (RealMedia, WindowsMedia, QuickTime). As EasyLink dynamically links directly from the Web page to the Streaming servers, the absence of using the reference files also removes the need for the ISP to properly configure the MIME-types on the Web server.

EasyLink also enables the Web site developer to use a standard hyperlink ("href" link) on a Web page that now points directly to their media on the streaming server. Before EasyLink, the user would have to learn each streaming media format's specific linking requirements, and protocols to use. Thus, by simplifying the linking method required to stream audio or video onto a Web page, the Web site developer benefits from a new level of simplicity as well as an ability to quickly deploy streaming media onto a Web site

Due to EasyLink's modular architecture, the benefits of EasyLink will be extended to include other capabilities including, but not limited to: Digital Rights Management, Content Syndication and Application Streaming.

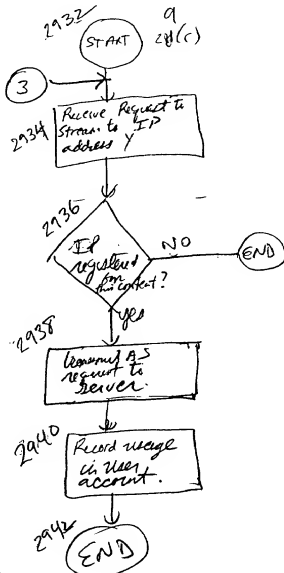
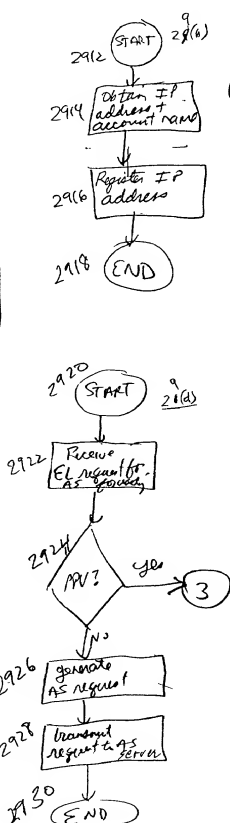
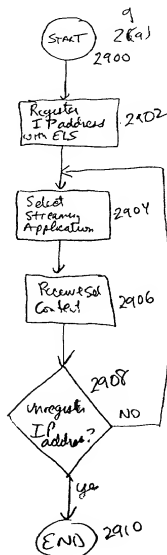
Responding to Changes in Streaming Application Server Requirements with EasyLink Server





Embodiment showing ECS showing PPV capability. Fig 28

Abstract The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 12-week training program on the heart rate (HR) and heart rate reserve (HRR) of sedentary middle-aged men. The subjects were randomly assigned to a control group (CON) and an exercise group (EX). The EX group performed a 12-week training program consisting of three sessions per week of 30 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic exercise. The HR and HRR were measured at rest and during a submaximal exercise test at baseline and after 12 weeks. The EX group showed a significant decrease in HR and HRR at rest and during exercise compared to the CON group. The results suggest that a 12-week training program can improve cardiovascular fitness in sedentary middle-aged men.



AS = Application Streaming -

Example of Using Easy Link for Paying for Content.

Figure 29

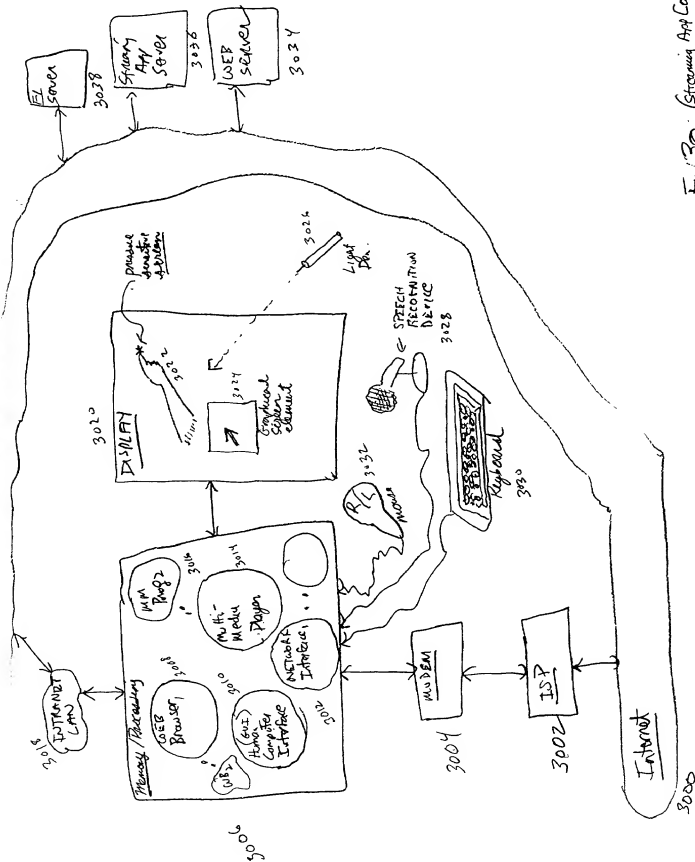


Fig 30 (Streaming App Consumer)

00825447.040504

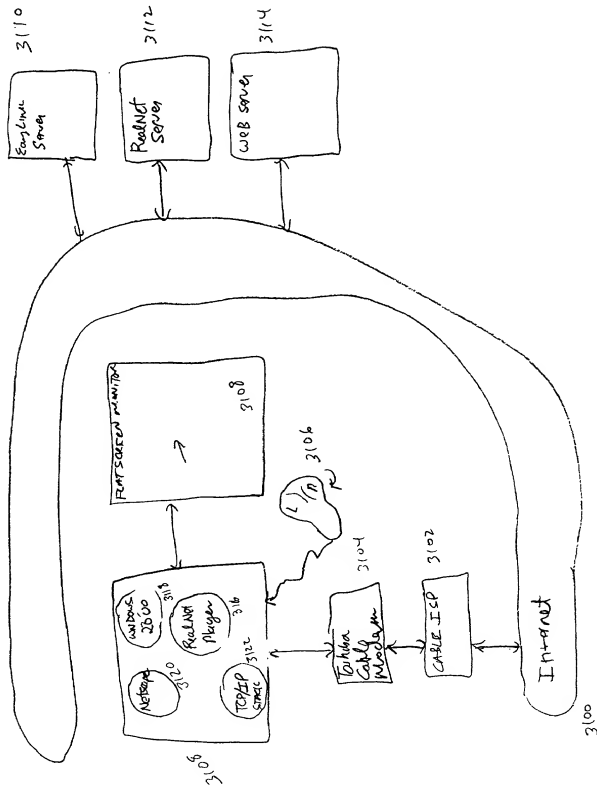


Fig 31

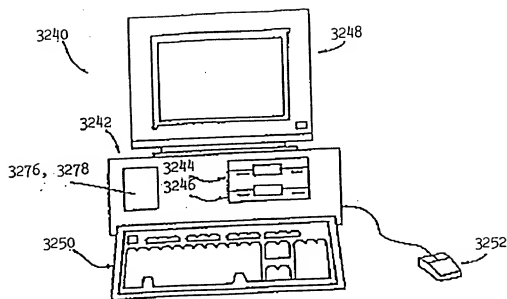


FIG. 32

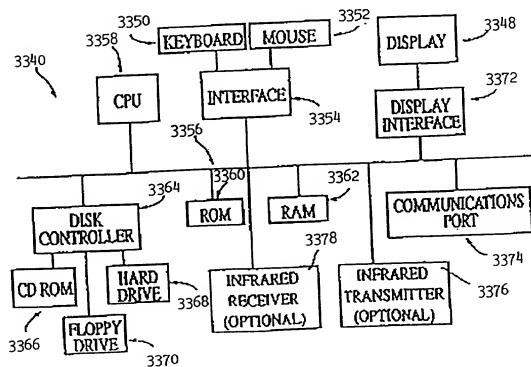


FIG. 33

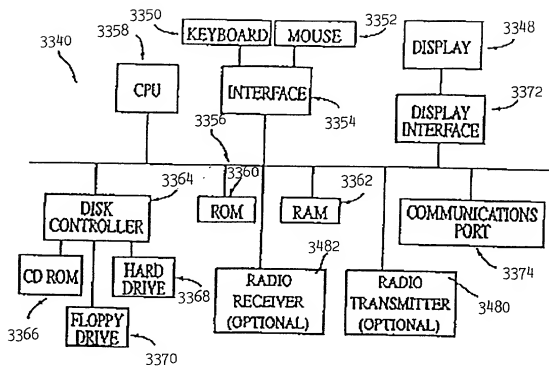


FIG. 34

